

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XIII.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

No. 32

OUR SPRING STOCK

WALL PAPER HAS ARRIVED

And we are showing the Prettiest and most Up-to-Date samples at Lowest Prices. Call and see them.

HENDERSON & PARKER

Druggists and Stationers,

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T.

CITY MEAT MARKET

D. BROWN,

(Successor to R. Johnston.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Butcher.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY.

Fresh and Smoked Fish a ways on hand. Pork (fresh and salt), Bacon, Smoke Hams, Shoulders, Bologna and Sausages. POTATOES FOR SALE.

CALL AND SEE US.

Mon. M., Qu'Appelle Station, Ass.

S. H. Caswell & Co.,

BANKERS,

Financial and Insurance Agents.

COLLECTIONS SOLICITED—RETURN PROMPTLY MADE.

Five Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

CORRESPONDENTS: MONTGOMERY & CO., Winnipeg. MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA, Toronto.

Cheques and Drafts for all parts of the World Bought and Sold.

Qu'Appelle Station. - - A 192.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The North-West Lands of the Estate of the late W. R. THISTLE comprising

4,000 ACRES

Of Valuable Improved

FARM PROPERTY

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE ON

Most Reasonable Terms

For full particulars apply to

A. D. DICKSON, BARRISTER, QU'APPELLE.

WOLSELEY FLOUR

Boots and Shoes

At slight advance on cost. Until sold out.

GEO. AMBLER.

Hudson's Bay Co.,

FORT QU'APPELLE.

JUST RECEIVED

LADIES' SUMMER BLOUSES, white and colored, in all the newest designs.

BLOUSE GOODS in Silks, Plaids, Lustres, Muslins, Etc.

SPECIAL LINE

COLORS BROCHIE SILKS for Blouses, at 35c. per yard.

These are all New Imported Goods and Excellent Value.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY

Qu'Appelle Valley Flour Mills,

Fort Qu'Appelle. (Established 1834.)

GRISTING—

Beam, Shot, Chop, Chopped

Feed.

FLOUR—

Huronian Patent, Strong Bakers

Graham.

Superior for grinding feed stuff. For all mill work, call on J. H. BRETHAUER & CO., QU'APPELLE STATION.

JOYNER & ELKINGTON, Proprietors.

Qu'Appelle Valley Hotel

THE ONLY LICENSED HOUSE AT FORT QU'APPELLE.

A full line of the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Ales, etc., is kept at the bar for the convenience of the public and visitors.

Parties seeking HEALTH OR RECREATION in the QU'APPELLE LAKES just the locality to meet their requirements, as well as a SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

ROBERT S. SMITH, Prop., Fort Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

McCAUL & HARVEY,

LUMBER
COAL
AND
INSURANCE
AGENTS.

Yard Full of Stock of Every Kind of BUILDING MATERIAL.

Have a Look at Our \$12 Sheathing.

C. FETHERSTONHAUGH, LIVERY STABLES

QU'APPELLE STATION and FORT QU'APPELLE

Daily Stage Between Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station.

First Class Buggy and Horse. Carriage Drivers. Stage leaves Qu'Appelle Station at 8 a.m., and the Fort at 2 p.m.

MEETINGS.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of South Qu'Appelle meets the first Monday of each month. The Secretary-Treasurer will be in the office to attend to business every Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Applications for Transient Traders' Licenses, to enter the Town Hall, and for Interments in the Cemetery, must be made to J. A. Laidgate, J. C. STARK, Sec.-Treas.



If you want to BUY or SELL advertise in The Progress.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

We can make you a FIRST CLASS SUIT OF CLOTHES

At prices which will surprise you. Don't send east for your clothing when you can get better suit-fact on at home. Before placing your order call and see our samples and prices. We guarantee a fit.

J. H. Brethauer & Co., The Leading Tailors.

Local and General

Oh, Johnny, keep your whiskers on And let your toe-nails grow. You'll need them in the Klondike When its sixty-three below.

—Mr. W. M. Gregor, of Regina visited this town on the 24th.

—Mr. R. S. Smith, of the Fort, visited the town on Saturday last.

—Mr. John Wilson was visiting in town during the early part of this week.

—A. Mackie, of the Progress spent the 24th at Portage la Prairie.

—M. J. McGibbon, Inspector of Indian reserves, Regina, was in town on Tuesday last.

—Messrs. Jagger and Craig, of Moose Jaw, were in town on Monday last on a short visit.

—Farm Inspector Swinford, of the Touchwood Indian reserve, returned from Winnipeg on Sunday and left the same evening for the reserve.

—Messrs. F. E. Parker and C. F. Muirgrove, were among those who took to the races at Touchwood on the 24th.

—Mr. J. H. Cowan went down to Brandon on Monday evening to attend the races on the 24th and 25th.

—The Varden races are to be held on May 30 and 31st. They promise to be away ahead of any ever before held in that enterprising town.

—Dr. Hall, of Fort Qu'Appelle, passed through town on his way to Toronto, where he has been summoned on account of the serious illness of his father.

—Mr. W. C. Powley passed through on Saturday last with a bunch of young cattle, which he was taking to the ranch at Weyburn, on the "Soo" line.

—W. D. Cowan, D. D. S. Dentist, will visit Qu'Appelle on May 30th and 31st, starting at the Queens Hotel, for the practice of dentistry. Terms cash. Temporary plates must be paid for when taken away.

—W. T. Thompson, District Engineer, and party consisting of F. B. H. C. Thring and F. Pridgen started out on their summer's work of laying out dams, bridges and approaches, and road allowances etc., on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. H. A. Mullins has just completed delivery to Conrad Bros. Ltd., of 1300 head of year old steers, and has purchased a large number of range cattle around Medicine Hat. Mr. Mullins has about 800 head in that vicinity which he intends shipping about August.

—The car of disc harrows and wagons which were advertised last week by Creamer & Gray have arrived, and are now on exhibition. A fine line of buggies and carriages have also been set up this week. When you want anything in the implement or carriage line, don't forget to call and see what this firm have in stock.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Minutes of a Meeting Held on May, 13th, in Qu'Appelle.

Minutes of an adjourned meeting of the board of directors of the Central Assiniboia agricultural society, which was held in the Town Hall on Friday, May 13th, 1898.

The President, Wm. Henley, 1st and 2nd vice president and directors A. McKay, Wm. Braithwait, A. M. McLean, C. Fetherstonhaugh, J. Howden, F. C. Whiting, A. J. Elve, S. Mitchell, L. G. Bell and J. S. Fessant.

Minutes of last meeting were read and on motion of Wm. Braithwait, adopted by A. McDonald, were adopted.

Communications were read from Messrs. Bromley & Co., re lease of tents; F. W. Henrich, re attractions; Superintendent Thos. A. Sharpe, re Agassiz re a British Columbia fair display at the coming fair; A. McDonald, re explanation of last year's audit; also George H. Grigg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Cattle Breeders' Association, re diplomas,

which were referred to the board. Accounts were read from the Leland Hotel for board and rooms for judges, \$3; J. Doolittle, for prizes paid in error, \$3.

McKay—Braithwait—That the offer of the cattle breeders' association be accepted, and that the secretary be instructed to advise that association to this effect, and that this society will comply with their rules. Carried.

McKay—Bell—That the secretary communicate with the Northwest government and Col. Herchmer re tents. Carried.

McDonald—Braithwait—That the communication of superintendent Thos. A. Sharpe of the experimental farm at Agassiz agreeing to make a display of British Columbia fruits, etc., at our fair, be received and filed. Carried.

McDonald—Mitchell—That the last clause of rule 14 be amended to read: all cattle and horses to be led into the prize ring for inspection. Carried.

Braithwait—Mitchell—That the Leland Hotel account for judges' board and rooms for \$3, be paid. Carried.

McKay—Howden—That all persons neglecting to fall in with their prize winning animals to the stock parade, which will take place at 3 p. m. on the second day of the fair, will forfeit the prizes awarded them. Carried.

Bell—Elve—That no animal or article exhibited shall have any prize colors or cards until after the awards have been made by the judges. Carried.

Bell—Mitchell—That the prize cards offered by the judges, must be securely fastened to its exhibit, there to remain until after the exhibition. Carried.

Whiting—Elve—That the names of the directors of the various departments be presented at the head of their respective classes in the prize list. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the weight of competing farmers walking teams be not less than 2,000 pounds, owners to drive. Certificate of weight to accompany entry. Carried.

McKay—Mitchell—That the financial statement of the last secretary and the explanation of A. McDonald being satisfactory, the same are hereby ordered to be filed. Carried.

McKay—Braithwait—That a vote of thanks be tendered the retiring secretary, Robert Williams, for the efficient services rendered during the past year. Carried.

Braithwait—Whiting—That the prize amounting to \$3 alleged to be paid in error to John Leader, be laid over to next meeting. Carried.

McLean—McKay—That rule 9 be struck out. Carried.

Bell—Braithwait—That the prize list submitted by the lady directors be adopted. Carried.

Bell—Mitchell—That all animals eligible to compete for prizes must have been the property of the exhibitor for at least 3 months previous to the exhibition. Carried.

The Winnipeg Murder.

If the plan of Paul Brown, the negro now lying at the police station at Winnipeg, charged with murder, had materialized he would have a dozen lives to answer for instead of one. He informed a doctor who had an interview with him that he went to Thomas street on Monday with the avowed intention of killing every negro living there. He said that he was annoyed to see people of his race mixing up with those leading a depraved life. He went to a house where a number of negro women live and tried to pick a quarrel with them, and had he been able to get them in one room together he would have killed them all. He wanted to make a quick and complete job of it. Brown stated that he did not want money from Burton, the man whom he shot. He merely asked him for fifty cents to quarrel with him. Brown expressed regret that his scheme for the general annihilation of the colored residents of Thomas street had miscarried. He discussed the incidents of the tragedy as though

it was a very ordinary matter, and frequently laughed, when relating particulars of the shooting. Brown said that he had no intention of shooting or injuring any white people, and he would not have done so even had they interfered with him.

Edgeley.

(From our own correspondent)

Miss Edith Johnston, of Palmerston, Ont., arrived on Tuesday, the 24th, and will remain some time in the district.

A "box social" was held in Edgeley Hall on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Edgeley Football club. The attendance was very good and a very enjoyable time was spent.

Condemned to Death.

Hong Kong, May 25—The Japanese cruiser Akitsushima arrived here to-day from Manila. She reports that when she left there rioting had broken out and a number of houses were burned. Spanish volunteers are making angry demands for pay and food which the Spaniards are utterly unable to satisfy. The cruiser reports Admiral Montjo awaiting trial by court martial for alleged incompetency during the engagement with the United States squadron under Commodore Dewey, while the captain of the Spanish revenue cutter Caliao, captured by the United States battleships, is to be shot for not making any resistance.

The Queen's Birthday.

The 24th was observed, as usual in Qu'Appelle, as a public holiday, although there were no demonstrations of any kind. Quite a number of our citizens spent the day in other parts of the district, visiting friends, wheeling, etc., while others took advantage of the holiday to take in the races and sports in different parts of Manitoba—there being excellent attractions in Brandon, Carberry and Portage la Prairie. The gatherings at these places were the largest ever witnessed in the province, the gate receipts in one or two instances totalling more than \$1,000. Quite a number of our citizens attended the race meet at Touchwood, which was the most successful yet held in that district. The residents of that district are to be congratulated on the success of their enterprise.

The Derby races, which were run at Epsom on the 24th, resulted as follows:—J. W. Larnach's ch. colt Jeddah won, Duke of Westminster's br. colt Batt, second; Prince of Wales' bay colt Dunlop, third.

Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward," "Equality," etc., died at his home at Chicopee Falls on Monday last.



Is the oldest times, physicians accounted wise, searched easily for the Ellixir of Life, or the knowledge whereby life might be prolonged. We now know that there is no such thing as an Ellixir of Life. But we have learned that life may be prolonged by those who take the right measures.

Any man or woman who will take care of health and take the right remedies for ill health, may live to a ripe old age. When a man feels out of sorts, when he gets up in the morning tired out after a restless night, and goes home in the evening completely knocked out with his day's work, without appetite or ambition, he is a sick man. If he does not take the right remedy he will soon be in the grasp of consumption, nervous prostration, malaria, or some other serious malady.

A man in this condition should at once resort to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best of all medicines for hard-working men and women. It makes the appetite keen and hearty. It gives sound and refreshing sleep. It tones and strengthens the whole system. It invigorates the heart and nerves. It makes digestion perfect, the liver active and the blood pure. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It strengthens weak lungs, and cures bronchitis, spitting of blood and obstinate coughs. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It does not make rabidly flesh like cod liver oil, but firm, healthy, muscular tissue. It does not make corpulent people more corpulent. Thousands have testified to its marvelous merits. Sold by all medicine dealers.

You know what you want. It is not a dealer's business to tell you. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." For paper covered enclose a one-cent stamp to cover postage and mailing only. Cloth-bound 30 stamps.

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, May 20, 1898.

SPOILED HIS STORY.

ZEAL FOR TRUTH THAT WAS A REPORTER'S RUIN.

Why the Enterprising Newspaper Man, After the "Little Affair" Was Declared Off, Was Anxious That Somebody Should Give Him a Kicking.

Newspaper reporters are sometimes thrown against strange experiences in getting the news that other folk comfortably read next morning. But, believing himself in a fair way to obtain a narrative which no other news writer is aware of, the reporter is willing to go sleepless and foodless and to undergo all kinds of peril in order that by all means he may get his piece of exclusive news.

Such a man was Ezra Hemming, who worked on a western paper and frequently thrilled his town with startling stories of fact. Hemming had a reputation for alertness which was second to none, and as he had a large circle of friends who made it their business to inform him upon the short end of an "exclusive" story. One day John Boyd, who was the sheriff of the county, captured a horse thief who was badly wanted by a community in the interior of the state. The deputy from the county the officials of which were after the thief came down to the metropolis and in his conversation with Boyd intimated that there would be a lynching when he got home with his prisoner. Boyd told Hemming of the threatening aspect of things, and the reporter had a long talk with the deputy. To his dismay he learned that the prisoner would not reach the rural community which wanted to do business with him until 2:45 in the morning, an hour which precluded the possibility of a good story. Hemming was a man of resources, though, and as time seemed to be little question of the details of the coming event he went to the office and wrote a three column account of the lynching, mentioning the names of prominent citizens present and adding flourishes and ornamentation. To stretch out to imposing length because one man, whom he was prudent enough to designate as "unknown," to mount a box and make an appeal in behalf of the culprit.

Despite the prayer of Hemming's tender-hearted advocate, however, Hemming wrote, "the farmers who had suffered from his depredations insisted on wreaking vengeance." And he went on in that strain for several pages, making the intercession a strong point.

He explained to Crawford, the city editor, that there was no doubt of the thing coming out just as he had written it, but to be sure he would wire a "Yes" or "No" from the station when his train reached the town for the planned to accompany the deputy.

At 3 o'clock in the morning Crawford received this jubilant bulletin:

"Big thing. Five hundred people. Mile or more of rope. Now headed for tall sycamore tree."

And just as the foreman was sending to the pressroom the page with Hemming's glorious exclusive story, came this announcement:

"It's all off. They're not going to do it."

Hemming came back looking like a madman. For two days he roved around, stopping at odd times to huff his head against something hard. At last he was induced by Crawford to explain.

"When we got there," he said, "it was a sure thing. They had it all ready and took Higginson away from the deputy with a yell. Then I sent my first bulletin. They rushed him to the scene and were just about to swing him up when it occurred to me that it would spoil the story if somebody didn't rise up and make an appeal for mercy for the thief. I waited, hoping for the usual intercession, till the danger line, and then, as nobody else showed a sign of talking for him, I jumped up on something and started in on it myself. I just wanted to make the facts fit the story I had written, so I made the speech I had attributed to the unknown."

At first they didn't want to listen, but pretty soon they quieted down and I poured it in, thinking all the time how lucky I was to have written the thing. I jumped down then and stepped aside to let the regular programme go on. As I did somebody yelled, 'My thunder! he's right!' and another voice declared, 'It would disgrace the town, boys!' and a third called, 'Let's take him back to jail!' and before I knew it that lot of chumps had turned tail and rushed my thief, my private horse thief, my own man, for whom I had spread myself over three columns, back to the town and to the jail, where they left him and dispersed."

"That," said Hemming sadly, "is why I want somebody to kick my head in. Would you not kicking me all afternoon if I pay you for your trouble?"—Chicago Record.

Women's Fretters.

Women's fretters are largely self made. Caring, upholstery, brasses, bronzes, that cause frowns, backaches, irritability and heartaches are a poor investment of money and time. Things more than people bring women to the verge of despair. The endless round of imagined duties causes chronic overwork among women, produces the saddest results for them and for those dependent upon them for rest and comfort. "There is nothing I dread," said the household philosopher, "like a thoroughly exhausted woman. No amount of personal comfort over compensates for such a state of affairs." Of course not. What constitutes a tired woman is capable of generous sympathy and ready help or of uncomplainingly Can she divide care and double duty? The better part of life runs out for warmth and tenderness, but women who should give it are blindly wasting themselves on material things, polishing the outside of the cup without a thought of the wine within.—Exchange.

Sacredness of the Betrothal.

In The Ladies Home Journal Edward W. Bok writes on "The Answer of a Girl's Life," discussing the allegations made against the American girl that she thinks lightly of the importance of her betrothal. "The betrothal," Mr. Bok asserts, "should be just as sacred as the marriage. It is the graver of the two steps which bind two people together, because it is the initiative. Only the most extraordinary circumstances justify a breaking of the betrothal. Only one other agency in life—alcohol—is responsible for more broken hearts and wrecked lives than broken engagements. It is highly necessary that our girls should have a perfectly clear idea of what a betrothal means or should mean if it is a betrothal in the sight of God. A hasty impulse, the temporary swaying of a tumultuous, roughish passion, the con-

fusion or aspiration for affection, the mistaking of respect for love—these are not safe grounds for betrothals. It is never to the credit of a girl in the eyes of men that she has been engaged two or three times. Girls should remember that. Too often they think that men feel otherwise or perhaps do not care. But men do—that is, the men worth marrying. A man looks upon an oft engaged girl as he does upon a peach with much of the bloom rubbed off. Besides men generally conclude that there is something wrong with such a girl. The right kind of a girl will betroth herself but once. An unhappy betrothal can be just as keen a sorrow as an unhappy marriage. It has darkened the life of more than one woman."

Havana Women and Their Drees.

A casual observer would say there was very little difference between the gowns and costumes of the Havana ladies and those seen in the large cities of the United States or Europe. They catch on to the prevailing fashions without much delay and adopt them to the extent of their purses. One does not see seal cloth or other furs on the streets even in the winter months, when the thermometer is between 70 and 80 degrees, although I saw one fur cape for sale in one of the shops. If a sale of them ever occurs, the purchaser is undoubtedly one who contemplates a trip north. Most of the women who appear on the streets in the daytime hood their faces with black lace scarfs and use fans to protect their faces from the sun. Frequently you see young women walking together dressed exactly alike. This is so frequent as to be noticeable to strangers. On a Sunday afternoon I noticed in front of a fashionable residence five women, probably members of the same family, all gowned precisely alike, in a bell-shaped colored fabric. It was suggested that the head of the family was pleased with the goods and bought a whole place. Very few of the women are pretty, according to the American standard of beauty. They age early and rapidly and resort to cosmetics and powders to continue their youthful looks long after their beauty, if they ever had any, has passed away.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Children's Clothes.

With regard to the care of boys' clothes a word or two may be said. Proper brushing is a great matter. If dust and dirt are allowed to remain on cloth or serge garments, they certainly make men look very shabby. Wiping the article over with a damp cloth and then allowing it to dry is a capital renovator.

For grease spots use benzine. Rub it smartly on the spot, having placed a piece of blotting paper underneath.

Another thing which always should be seen to is the placing of loops on all articles of wear—coats, dresses, etc. That small thing, the loop, saves clothes very much if it is used. If there are no loops and clothes are hung up by the sleeve—a favorite plan—no wonder unsightly creases are made and the things soon look shabby.

A Trick of Trade.

Many a woman whose bright shirt waist has returned from its first experience in the laundry bleached white has wondered why it did not fade when the manufacturer had it laundered for the counter from which she purchased it. The explanation is easy. The waists that go from the factory to the laundry are not touched with soap and water. Instead they are dipped quickly to the starch and taken quickly out again. This precaution being taken for the very purpose that they may not fade in the manufacturer's hands.

Domestic Felicity

Maintained in Families where Diamond Dyes Are Used.

The happiest, best regulated and most economical families in the Dominion are regular users of the world-famous Diamond Dyes. Domestic felicity is ever maintained, because the Diamond Dyes are true and unfailing in work, and money is saved by their use. No other dye can boast of such strong words of praise from users.

Mrs. T. Lavin, Newark, Ont., says: "I have used many other makes of dyes, but find the Diamond Dyes ahead of all, as they give the best and fastest colors."

Mrs. Silas Daury, Mahone Bay, N. S., says: "Your Diamond Dyes give me entire satisfaction. I have used other makes, but have settled on the good, old and reliable Diamond Dyes."

Mrs. Joseph Weir, Sutton Junction, P. Q., says: "I have used Diamond Dyes for the last ten years, and they have given me great satisfaction; I can recommend them to all as the best."

Mrs. G. A. Tory, Red Deer, N.W.T., says: "I have given your Diamond Dyes a fair trial and find them excellent; failure is impossible, if the directions are followed."

Miss Cassie Crawford, Kingston, N.B., says: "I have just dyed an old skirt a beautiful Seal Brown with your Diamond Dyes, and am much pleased with result. I make my Black ink from your Slate Diamond Dye, and it is the only kind of ink I have used for years, and I do a great deal of writing."

Mrs. John Leslie, Port Colborne, Ont., says: "I have used Diamond Dyes in all the colors, and I can safely say they do all you claim for them."

DON'T CHIDE THE CHILDREN.



Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. Weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Strengthen the Kidneys and Bladder, then all trouble ceases.

Mr. John Carson, employed at M. S. Bradt & Co.'s store, Hamilton, Ont., says: "My little boy seven years of age has been troubled with his kidneys since birth and could not hold his water. We spent hundreds of dollars doctoring and tried many different remedies, but they were of no avail. One box of Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured him."

A FRIEND'S ADVICE.

And what it led to.

It is not a common occurrence that a friendly word should be the means of giving nearly forty years of happiness and health to the person heeding the advice it carried. This was the case with Mary Lingard. At twenty-five she was dragging out her days in misery. At sixty-one she finds herself so active and strong she can do work that would shame many a younger woman and looks back on thirty-six happy, healthful years of industry. But let her tell her story:

"Thirty-six years ago I had great trouble with my liver. The doctors allowed that there were tumors growing on it, and they blustered my side in an effort to give me relief. I was at that time earning my living as a tailoress, but for five years, between the pain in my side and the blisters I was in constant misery, and work was a drag to me, with no prospect of relief; fortunately for me, however, a friend advised me to take Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and finally persuaded me to take a regular course of it. When I first commenced taking the Sarsaparilla my side was so painful that I could not fasten my dress, and for a time I did not get any relief, but my friend advised me to persevere and relief was sure to come, and come it did. This happened, as I say, thirty-six years ago. My liver has never troubled me since, and during these years I have passed through the most critical period of a woman's life without any particular trouble, and today, at sixty-one years of age, I am active and strong, and able to do a day's work that would upset

many a younger woman. Ever since my recovery I have taken a couple of bottles of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla each spring, and am quite satisfied that I owe my good health to this treatment. I give this testimonial purely in the hope that it may meet the eye of some poor sufferer."

MARY LINGARD, Woodstock, Ont.
Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has won its way to every corner of the world by the praise of its friends; those who have tried it and who know they were cured by the use of the remedy. There is nothing so strong as this personal testimony. It throws all theories and fancies to the winds and stands solidly upon the rock of experience, challenging every skeptic with a positive "I know." Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with its purifying and vitalizing action on the blood is a radical remedy for every form of disease that begins in tainted or impure blood. Hence tumors, sores, ulcers, boils, eruptions and similar diseases yield promptly to this medicine. Some cases are more stubborn than others, but persistence with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla usually results in a complete cure. Mary Lingard began with a bottle, and went on to a course of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When she was cured she realized that a medicine that could cure disease could also prevent it. So she took a couple of bottles each spring and kept in perfect health. There are thousands of similar cases on record. Some of these are gathered into Dr. Ayer's Curebook, a little book of 100 pages which is sent free by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Write for it.

Editor—I am afraid it wouldn't be safe to print that Cen-ributor (apologetically) I thought perhaps it would be all right for the Sunday edition.

A NEW MAN.

Paine's Celery Compound Gave Him a Fresh Existence.

He Had Endured Years of Misery and Agony.

Had Given Up All Hope and Expected to Die.

It Is the Medicine for You, Poor Sufferer.

You Cannot Be Disappointed if You Use Paine's Celery Compound.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,

DEAR SIR:—I can conscientiously recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all who may be suffering from dyspepsia and liver trouble. For years, while living in Black Brook I suffered from a complication of troubles, and was so bad with dyspepsia that I could not touch a morsel of food. I found it difficult to sleep, and what little I did get was often broken with horrid dreams. Intense sufferings from liver complaint added to my load of agony; I also had dizziness, pains in the back, and was pale, haggard and despondent.

I kept doctoring and dosing without deriving the slightest benefit, and finally gave up all hope of getting well. One day my daughter, who had read of a wonderful cure by Paine's Celery Compound, begged me to try one bottle of the medicine. I told her it was no use to throw away money, but she pleaded so hard that to please her I bought a bottle, and before it was used up I felt better. Encouraged so much I continued with the medicine and improved every day.

I am now cured, thanks to Paine's Celery Compound. You cannot wonder that I consider Paine's Celery Compound the greatest medical discovery in the world. I urge all who are suffering to try this grand medicine and test its virtues. Yours very truly,

CHARLES COMEAU,
Neguac, N.B.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns etc.

It seems a trifle singular that so many men are content to follow in the footsteps of their competitors, instead of putting their brains to work to produce something original.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The trouble with most advertisers is that they don't make a business of advertising as they do of business. They would fail in business as they do in advertising if they went at it the same way.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"Forced" returns may follow, but seldom good business results are secured.

A plaster made with "Quickcure" spread on cotton flannel, linen or cotton, will give more prompt relief from croup, than camphorated oil, or mustard.

In an advertising campaign half the effect lies in the novelty with which any given idea is presented.

Judge C. Panet Angers, Quebec, writes:—"Quickcure has always given relief to my child."

What we call originality is, after all, only a new way of saying old things.

"Quickcure" cures toothache, and all pain.

A great deal of advertising fails because the advertiser becomes discouraged before he has a right to expect returns.

Poetress—The poem I sent you, Mr. Editor, contains the deepest secrets of my soul. Editor—I know it, madam, and nobody shall ever find them out through me.

GENTLEMEN.—While driving down a very steep hill last August my horse stumbled and fell, cutting himself fearfully about the head and body. I used Minard's Liniment freely on him and in a few days he was as well as ever.

J. B. A. BEACHEMIN,
Sherbrooke.

Advertising is not a thing to go of itself and carry you, any more than a clutch is; but like that useful utensil, it will supplement it by a little vim or a hustling on your own behalf.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.



ANTISEPTIC
SPRUCE...
FIBREWARE

The perishable made imperishable. The expense of packing transformed from an obstacle to a trifle.

These small pails of from 3 to 12 lbs. capacity, keep Butter, Lard, Mince Meat, gathered sweet and pure an indefinite length of time.

They resist corrosion and decay, and guard their contents from all contamination.

No danger of evil effects attending tin lined goods.

Get samples and prices.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED, HULL.

TEES & PERSSE, Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Sun Insurance Office.
Eastern Assurance Co.
Quebec Fire Insurance Company.
London and Lancashire Life Ins. Co.
British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
Lloyd's Glass Insurance Company.

W. R. ALLAN,
General Agent,
Winnipeg

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

W. N. U 168

A NURSE'S STORY.

Tells how she was cured of Heart and Nerve Troubles.

The onerous duties that fall to the lot of a nurse, the worry, care, loss of sleep, irregularity of meals soon tell on the nervous system and undermine the health. Mrs. L. L. Menzies, a professional nurse living at the Corner of Wellington and King Streets, Brantford, Ont., states her



case as follows: "For the past three years I have suffered from weakness, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. The least excitement would make my heart flutter, and at night I even found it difficult to sleep. After I got Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I experienced great relief, and on continuing their use the improvement has been marked until now all the old symptoms are gone and I am completely cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from Impoverished Blood, Disordered Nerves or Weak Heart.

Laxa-Liver Pills Clean Coated Tongue.

There were 5,000,000 Pounds more of Indian and Ceylon Teas consumed in 1897 than in 1896.

MONSOON

INDO-CEYLON TEA

is making rapid strides in popular favor. It is pure and economical—goes farthest. All grocers keep it—25c, 30c, 40c, 50c & 60c

LESS -- LABOR.

No ferments required when using
FLEISCHMANN & CO'S
COMPRESSED YEAST.

Factory Depot:—538 Main St., Winnipeg
Correspondence Solicited. Wm. T. SLOANE, Agent

BUY THE BEST

First Prize at the World's Fair, Chicago

ALPHA DE LAVAL

CREAM
SEPARATORS.

Our No. 2 Alpha de Laval is suitable for thirty cows; No. 1, twenty cows; and No. "0," ten cows.



ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
BOECKH'S
BRUSHES and BROOMS.
For Sale by all Leading Houses
CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, Manufacturers
TORONTO, ONT.

BOVRIL

Is pure beef cooked, ready for use, and in the most CONDENSED FORM.

Not a mere extract or essence. It strengthens both body and brain.

PREPARED BY
BOVRIL, LIMITED,
LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian Branch:—
27 PETER STREET
MONTREAL.

For the Bath, the Laundry or in the Sick Room

There's Nothing Equals

Richards' :- Pure :- Soap

... IT'S THE BEST ...

Be sure you get RICHARDS' Soap by all grocers, or write D. Richards, Woodstock, Ontario, giving your full address, and I will return you FREE an Illustrated Book.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

There are Many imitations, They all lack the remarkable qualities of the genuine.

SHOREY'S

Ready to Wear
Rigby Waterproofed
Spring Overcoats

Are made by tailors, stayed in every vent, and keep their stylish shape to the end.

SILK FACINGS
AND THE
BEST LININGS

They cost much less than coats made by the best custom tailors and cannot be equalled in style by the smaller tailors.

Shorey's Guarantee Card in the Pocket is the wearer's certificate of permanent shape and highest tailoring excellence.

Ask for Shorey's "Ready to Wear" Clothing.



A MEMORABLE SIGNAL.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON SAYS: "REMEMBER THE MAINE."

Reports of the Bombardment of San Juan de los Rios—Controversial Conduct of the Spanish Governor's Daughter—Downfall a Forebode Conclusion

San Juan de los Rios, May 17.—The bombardment of San Juan de los Rios, May 17, has been a memorable event in the history of the Spanish-American war. The Spanish governor's daughter, who was present at the bombardment, has been reported to have been killed. The bombardment was a forebode conclusion of the war.

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ment members of the cabinet and its accuracy is beyond question. Moreover it falls far short of conveying an adequate idea of their manifold perils, plots and counterplots which the situation contains.

"The proposition to send a demand to Washington to limit the campaign to the West Indies and to enforce the demand with the combined fleets, came to the British government from three powers. I speak on the highest authority when I say that it was rejected by the unanimous vote of the British cabinet. Moreover, I violate no confidence in saying that the ministry was equally unanimous in favor of granting the United States the fullest British support in resisting any interference from neutral powers."

"It should be explained that the idea of European interference was not prompted by any really friendly sentiments for Spain. Continental Europe is convinced that the complete downfall of Spain is a foregone conclusion. It is expected that she will be stripped of all her possessions outside her domestic borders, as the result of the war. The powers are already discussing the division of the spoils between themselves. The only hope is that they may quarrel. The points where they agree are that the United States shall retain nothing outside the West Indies, and Great Britain shall get nothing least of all the Philippines. In fact, the attitude of Europe may now best be described not as anti-British, but as broadly hostile to the Anglo-Saxon race."

"It is premature, perhaps, to discuss today the details and nature of the alliance which Great Britain desires to make with the United States. The chief point which it is desired to determine at this juncture is whether the public sentiment of America will sanction any alliance. If it will, I do not go too far in saying that the terms can be arranged either now or at some more suitable moment in the near future."

"The British cabinet has definitely and unanimously committed itself, in principle, to an Anglo-American alliance if it can be made upon terms honorable and advantageous to both countries. The British government having committed itself to this radical new departure, has no disposition to drive a sharp bargain. It is probably quite willing that the United States should determine the scope of the proposed partnership, the general desire being to make it as close and intimate as possible. There is little doubt that Great Britain will be glad to enter a full offensive and defensive alliance. On the other hand, if Americans preferred, she would negotiate a partial or contingent alliance for special purposes of defense and mutual interests. The point which Great Britain would probably urge with the greatest emphasis upon America would be that she speedily equip herself as a first class naval power."

Washington, May 18.—The continued presence in Canada of Senator Polo by Bernate, late Spanish minister to this country, and the reports which reach here of his activity there in behalf of the Spanish cause have given rise to the suggestion that it might be a proper proceeding on the part of this government to direct the attention of the British government to the ex-minister's course as a violation of the neutrality laws. Certain features of the Spanish diplomat's conduct it is known, have been brought to the attention of the state department, but there is the highest authority for saying that no protest is made, nor is any contemplated, so long as Senator Polo confines himself to talking about this country he will not be interfered with. In countries like Britain and the United States, where broad freedom of speech and action is accorded to all, it is not to be expected that the responsibility of utterances of any man, especially a foreigner of rank should be undertaken to raise an expedition to attack the country or should be performed any hostile act he would be guilty of a violation of the neutrality laws and the attention of the British government would undoubtedly be directed thereto. It is acknowledged at the state department that annoying as the Spanish minister's presence on our very border is, it is an extremely delicate matter for this government to handle. The United States has always been very liberal in its attitude in such matters, and the department recognizes that ours is a glass house. It is recalled that Senator Polo's being allowed to stay in Canada has hardly been considered any worse than allowing the Cuban Junta to exist in this country, while we were friendly with Spain. Kossisko, it is recalled, was received here, entertained in Washington, in official circles and allowed to raise funds. As for England, it is known that London is the hot-bed for revolution movements against the continental powers. Under these circumstances it is quickly the ex-minister from Spain will be disturbed unless he commits some overt violation of the law of neutrality. It is believed, however, that public opinion in Canada which pronounces his conduct most unusual and in excusable taste will before long drive him out of the country.

Washington, May 19.—An order posted this morning and signed by Secretary Long, relating to the publication of news emanating from the navy department, had the effect today of considerably curtailing the supply of information that heretofore has been rather freely given out. The secretary's order was directed to Captain Crowinshield, chief of the navigation bureau, and he in turn gave an effect by making an order in his own name that no person connected with his bureau in any capacity should have any conversation whatever upon subjects in any way pertaining to the navy with representatives of the press. As an offset it was ordered that bulletins of such facts as have actually occurred, and are proper for publication, and are not connected with existing or projected movements, shall be prepared and posted on the bulletin boards. The sum total of the information published by the bulletin board today under this rule was a notice of the intention to start the Philippine relief expedition, and of the permission given to some foreign neutral vessels to pass the blockade at Havana. In explanation of the issue of this order, the naval authorities say that some of the leading United States newspapers have been so far lacking of patriotism as to print plans of campaign and projected movements of naval ships, with the result that the war board has been compelled to revise its plans, as the Spanish had promptly taken notice of the publications, and were pre-

pared to profit by them. Complaint was made to Secretary Long that the newspapers were working injury to the government in such cases. It is not the purpose of the secretary to prevent the press having any information that is not calculated to cause a miscarriage of the plans of the department; but it remains to be seen whether the naval officers to whom the order has been directed will not, by their ironical interpretation of it, bring about a modification in the interest of liberal it.

OPENING THE BLOCKADE.
The opening of the blockade at Havana to certain vessels is a rather curious proceeding that may lead to a very considerable widening of the blockade itself, so that in the end of it, the neutral vessels, not loaded with contraband or supplies, the carrying of which into Havana would interfere with the naval and military operations of the government, may pass the blockade under regulations laid down by the United States. The statement that the navy department still hopes to make an exchange of prisoners at an early date shows that the mission of the Umas was by no means a complete failure as has been stated.

EXTENSIVE COAL DEPOSITS.

Mr. Robert Jeffery Speaks of the New Industry in B. C.

Among the arrivals from the west the other day was Mr. R. M. Jeffery, one of Toronto's leading financial men, and the president of the Globe Printing company. Mr. Jeffery was called upon at the Hotel Manitoba last night by a representative of the Free Press, who was kindly furnished with interesting information regarding the development of the Crow's Nest Pass coal company's property, in which Mr. Jeffery is largely interested. This property is situated on Coal creek, near Elk river, inside the Crow's Nest Pass, and comprises 10,000 acres, which were bought seven years ago; also certain reservations of land which was a part of the grant to the British Columbia Southern Railway company. Mr. Jeffery states that the operations are being carried on at Coal creek, above which is an immense mountain, through which the seams of black diamonds run. The company commenced work last fall, and have run a thousand feet of tunnelling, not so much with the idea of getting out coal immediately, as to find the best means of working the mine. In doing this development work they have taken out about 10,000 tons of coal, which is now on the dump, and when the railway is ready to receive their product, they will be able to mine 300 tons of coal a day.

It is not expected that the demand for coal will be large, but it is certain that the company will be kept busy supplying the mines with coke. To start with they will erect fifty coke ovens, the material for which will be taken in, as soon as the railway is far enough advanced. These ovens will turn out from 80 to 100 tons a day, but the number of ovens will be increased to keep up with the demand.

"The company realize," said Mr. Jeffery, "that their success depends upon the development of the Kootenay mines, and in looking for a market for their coal and coke, they will fear this in mind, and not try to get big prices for their products. Their success depends largely upon the quantity they can mine."

There are fifty miners now engaged in the work, which number has increased from eight last fall, when Mr. Jeffery first went out. A great future is ahead for this mining province; this fact has fully impressed the Toronto capitalist, but there is so much hidden mineral wealth that it will require much energy, perseverance and capital to develop it. As the settlement of the prairie region has been slow, there is no doubt that the development of the mining country will also be in a conservative condition for many years. But Monana will some day be surpassed by British Columbia in its mines and mineral wealth.

The general manager of Mr. Jeffery's company, Mr. Blackmore, is one of the most experienced coal miners in the country. He served his time in the big mines in England and Wales and previous to his coming west was manager of extensive mines in Cape Breton.

Work on the Crow's Nest Pass railway is progressing very satisfactorily. Mr. Jeffery says. By the end of June the railway will be completed to the junction of the Elk river and Coal creek; from this point a twenty mile spur runs to the company's mine. By August it will have reached Kootenay lake, when the company will commence shipping coal and coke to Nelson, shipping it from the temporary lake terminus to the mines by steamer.

After coming through Crow's Nest Pass and visiting the mine, Mr. Jeffery, accompanied by General Manager Blackmore, made a tour of the Kootenay country, visiting all the camps. Everywhere, he said, the people felt confident that the present season would see a large amount of development work done. In Rossland particularly, mining is now being carried on on a solid business basis, which augurs well for the country.

Mr. Jeffery is one of Canada's best known capitalists, being interested in many large financial and commercial institutions of the country. He is a director of the Imperial Bank of Canada, the Canadian Electric company and a number of loan companies, but he takes a particular interest in his newspaper property. Besides being the president, he is the largest shareholder in the Globe Printing company. He is also president of the Toronto Liberal association.

Twelve Men Drowned.

The Norwegian steamer Klondike from Antwerp docked in Liverpool the other day with her bows badly damaged. The captain of the Klondike reports that while off Point Lynais, on the northern coast of Wales, his vessel was in collision with the British steamer Benholm, bound for Cardiff. The captain further stated that the Benholm was so badly damaged that she soon foundered and twelve of her crew including the master, went down with her. Nine of those on board the Benholm were rescued and brought to Liverpool by the Klondike.

A bill has been passed for the Dominion incorporation of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

DOMINION LANDS ACT.

Full Text of the Bill Now Before the House of Commons.

In the commons the other day, Hon. Mr. Sifton, minister of the Interior, introduced the bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act. In explanation of the proposed changes the minister said: "The first two sections of the bill are provisions empowering the senior assistant in the land office to take certain affidavits. The third section provides that a certain quantity of the Dominion lands may be withdrawn from ordinary sale or settlement for the purpose of enabling a group of settlers to occupy the land on the homestead system, under which a certain portion of the total area of the land will be cultivated. Instead of a certain portion of each quarter section, Section 4 provides for the taking of affidavits by a clerk. Section 5 is for the purpose of bringing the provisions relating to the amount of cultivation required on a second homestead into conformity with the rest of the act. At present a person who takes up a pre-emption as a second homestead has to cultivate forty acres, but if he takes up a second homestead not as pre-emption, he does not have to do so. The purpose of the section is to make the law consistent. Section 6 is in reality an amendment of the Dominion Lands act which was passed last session, and the purpose of which was to enable the settler who took a second homestead adjoining his first homestead, after he had received his patent for his first homestead, to put in his residence on his first homestead. It is found undesirable to compel the settler to remove from the first homestead and to put up a shanty on the adjoining land and live there; but the clause was so drawn that it only applied in case the farmer who took up a second homestead had obtained a patent for the land upon which he was living as a homestead. Immediately after the act passed a number of cases arose in which persons who bought land and improved it had taken up adjoining lands as homesteads. Of course there did not seem to be any reason for treating them differently from others, and this recasting of the clause will put them in the same position of more clearly defining the meaning of the section. The section as it stands is difficult of interpretation. It required that a homesteader should prove: "That he has fulfilled in three years' residence upon the land which is the subject of his entry, if the land is a homestead, and upon his homestead if the land is pre-emption in accordance with the provision as to three years' residence upon a homestead, which are contained and explained in this act."

I propose to substitute the following clause: Section 7 amends subsection "a" of clause 10 of section 4 of the Dominion Lands act, as amended by chap. 20 of the act of 1897. That subsection provides that the minister or the commissioner of Dominion lands board must be satisfied that the settler has fulfilled three years' residence upon the land which is the subject of his entry, if the land is a homestead, and upon his homestead if the lands pre-emption, in accordance with the provisions as to three years' residence upon a homestead, which are contained and explained in this act.

The wording of that is somewhat confusing, and I propose to change it by simply providing, in lieu thereof, that the minister or commissioner shall be satisfied that the settler has fulfilled three years' residence within the meaning of this clause.

Section 8 of the bill is inserted for the purpose of giving the board of examiners of Dominion land surveyors the power to allow certain provincial land surveyors to become Dominion land surveyors upon passing a special examination. This is inserted at the request of the board of Dominion land surveyors.

Section 9 of the bill provides a penalty for any defacing or removal of survey posts. A good deal of difficulty has occurred in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba by reason of the removal of survey posts, and the deputy minister of justice has suggested this section for the purpose of getting rid of this difficulty.

Section 10 provides that a person entitled to make a homestead entry may select as his homestead one or more of the legal subdivisions of any section which comprises one-quarter section, and if the area he takes up is not greater than 40 acres, he may be granted his entry therefor for one-half of the amount of the fee exacted for the homestead entry of the whole quarter section.

Section 11 gives power to the government to make certain exchanges of lands with the Manitoba government. These exchanges have in reality been provided for some of them some years ago—and the question arose whether the lands given the Dominion in exchange shall be deemed Dominion lands. This section provides that they shall be Dominion lands, subject to administration under this law.

The minister of the Interior may withdraw from general sale and settlement, under the homestead provisions of the act, any lands in the Northwest Territories, which he believes to be so arid as to be unsuited for proper cultivation without the aid of irrigation, and he may dispose thereof to any persons for such price, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as to the colonization or settlement thereof and as to the cultivation thereof by the aid of irrigation, as the governor in council fixes and determines.

Section 13 provides that when a time sale is cancelled, the department may allow the land which thus reverts to the crown to be homesteaded; but may fix a price to the land in addition to the homestead conditions, if deemed advisable.

Sections 14, 15, 16, and 17, were drafted by the deputy minister of justice for the purpose of providing legal machinery for the ejectment of persons wrongfully in possession of Dominion lands.

The Pekin correspondent of the London Times says: A contract was signed at Shanghai recently by Sheng Fa Jen, director of the Chinese railway, and Jardine Matheson and company, representing a British syndicate, for a loan to construct a railway connecting Nankin, Shanghai, Hang Chon, capital of the province of the Kiang on the Taisan Tang Kiang and Ning Po. The loan is for the construction of the railway.

The goods that are not advertised may be as good as those that are, but nobody knows it.

A MINISTER'S PREDICTION.

War Prophesied Between France and Great Britain Shortly.

London, May 16.—A member of the British government is reported to have prophesied war between France and Great Britain within a month.

London, May 18.—Precautionary insurances are reported to have been effected against the risk of war between Great Britain and France during the next six months.

London, May 16.—The speech delivered by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, at Birmingham yesterday evening, caused a great sensation everywhere, and increased the feeling of uneasiness on the stock exchange. There is an all around weakness. Business is poor, and the market closed distinctly pessimistic. War rumors are freely circulated. A member of the government is reported to have prophesied that war between France and Great Britain would break out within a month. Precautionary insurances are reported to have been effected at fifteen guineas per cent. against the risk of war between France and Great Britain within the next six months.

Mr. Chamberlain's remarks interpreted the prediction of grave international complications ahead. His reference to the possibility of an Anglo-American alliance is generally endorsed.

The majority of London newspapers cordially approve of the utterances of the colonial secretary, and the following extract from the provincial press are even more significant. The Birmingham Post, Mr. Chamberlain's organ, says:

"Two nations are already at war. Mr. Chamberlain forces that circumstances may arise to involve other nations in a perhaps still more serious struggle. His allusion to America drew the utmost enthusiasm from his audience, and reflects not only the spirit of the meeting, but the spirit of the whole British race."

THE YORKSHIRE POST REMARKS:

"The duty of the moment imposes upon us obligations of a neutral power; nothing can prevent an interchange of sympathy at such a time between peoples themselves. Mr. Chamberlain shows sound statesmanship in taking advantage of the present feeling on both sides of the Atlantic to indicate the great part which the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes will play if the two peoples are wise in the new conditions which are rapidly creeping over the world."

A CHALLENGE TO EUROPE.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain Makes a Remarkable Speech.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, made an important speech on public affairs at Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain, after deprecating the constant assertions in certain quarters that Lord Salisbury was "discredited" and the government "weak and vacillating," said: "If foreign nations believe and act upon those statements they will find themselves much mistaken, and that courteous diplomacy and graceful concessions are not incompatible with a firm maintenance of the country's honor and interests." Then declaring that he intended to make "a plain statement of facts, uncolored by the mysticisms and reticences of the diplomacy of half a century ago, which, without revealing secret negotiations, should be understood," Mr. Chamberlain said he would accept the judgment of the people as willingly as that of the wisest diplomatist in the world. Referring to the policy of strict isolation that Great Britain has pursued since the Crimean war, he remarked that this had been "perfectly justifiable," but he added, "the time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and our first duty, therefore, is to draw all parts of the empire into close unity, and our next to maintain the bonds of unity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic." (Loud cheers.) "There is a powerful and generous nation," said Mr. Chamberlain, "speaking one language, bred of our race and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance." (Prolonged cheers.) "It is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy that at the present time these two great nations understand each other better than they ever have done, since over a century ago they were separated by the blunder of a British government."

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to draw a gloomy picture of the situation in China. "Where we have to count with Russia, as in Afghanistan, except that we do not possess an army or a defensive frontier in China and cannot, therefore, injure Russia without an ally. The fate of the whole Chinese empire is involved, and our interests are so enormous that no more vital question was ever presented for decision to the British nation and a British government. Unless the fate of China is to be decided without England's voice, we must not reject the idea of an alliance with these powers whose interests are similar to ours."

Another New Stamp.
Two cent postage does not appear to be an immediate development in Canadian postal affairs, judging from the latest addition to the list of stamps issued by the department. The new arrival is in the shape of a 3-cent stamped envelope, and a supply is now on hand at the Winnipeg post office. The new issue is quite an improvement on the previous stamped envelope in design and workmanship and infinitely better than the cheap post cards which have appeared of late. The centre of the new stamp consists of an embossed head of Her Majesty according to the modern type, while above and below are the white letter inscriptions "postage" and "three cents" in scroll work oval. The word "Canada" appears in color above the stamp. Some parties are already wondering whether it was put there as an afterthought or appeared thus in the original design. Popular appreciation of the new stamp by collectors will depend a good deal on the solution of this question.

Several persons lost their lives in a fire at Philadelphia.

HIGH PRICES FOR CATTLE.

As a Result of the Scarcity of Beef in the Western States.

Dr. McEachran, chief veterinarian for the Dominion government, arrived from Ottawa on his annual spring visit to the west, recently on his road to Regina to consult with Col. Herchmer on quarantine matters, and at Rosland he will also go into the question and organize a quarantine station near there, as there is a considerable number of animals coming into the Kootenay from the States by the way of Rosland, for the mines. Visits will also be paid to Fort Macleod and the ranches of Alberta. The doctor understands that the range stock came through the winter season in fine condition. The smaller ranchers suffered some loss, particularly those who were winter feeding their animals, and had not sufficient hay to carry them over the last storm, which came unexpectedly in March. An important sign of ranching development was mentioned by Dr. McEachran, viz., the importation from Ontario of a number of bulls, pedigreed Shorthorns, to the ranches. Seventy-five of these animals for the Waldron ranch are now being tested for tuberculosis. The Shorthorns are now the favorite bulls; the Friesian Angus are not prolific, and the Hereford, in the second cross, produce smaller cattle. Dr. McEachran sincerely hopes that other ranches will follow the example of the Waldron and import no bulls without having them tested. The out door existence and the pure air these animals breathe does not subject them to attacks like the dairy animals, but ranchmen generally will consult their own interests by importing no bulls unless they first have been tested with tuberculin, and found to be free from tuberculosis.

"What is the prospect for good prices this year for range and beef cattle?" the doctor was asked.

"The prices of today," he replied, "are those of the early eighties. There is a steady and continuous rise at present. The drain of stock by the U. S. buyers has almost depleted Canada of young cattle, even tonight I observed a large consignment of yearlings passing along the streets for export to the States. The scarcity of beef cattle in Montana, Washington, Wyoming and Oregon is such that beef cattle will be scarce to supply American demands, and the Alberta ranchmen should find in the mining districts of British Columbia and in the Klondike, a demand for all their beef cattle at prices that have not been realized for years. Sales have been made in Montana recently from \$50 to \$55 per head for four year old steers, and it would not surprise me much if these prices are obtained for Alberta steers this season. There is no necessity for exporting steers to the uncertain and fluctuating British market this year," said the doctor, with emphasis.

"Is it true the Waldron Ranch Co., with which you are connected, has become a Canadian company?"

"Yes, I expect that within a few days the incorporation of the New Waldron Ranch company will be completed, and from this time forward the board of directors will be located in Montreal, and will consist of men of high standing financially, and of business experience. The new company will not engage in horse breeding, which the old company conducted at a loss, owing to the unforeseen depreciation in values of horses by the introduction of electric and other motors. There are 11,000 head of cattle on our ranch at present."

ABERDEEN HAS RESIGNED.

Will Probably Leave Canada in October or November.

It is officially announced that the Queen has accepted the resignation of the Earl of Aberdeen as governor general of Canada, to which office he was appointed in 1897. Two persons most prominently mentioned recently as likely to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as governor general of Canada are the Earl of Selborne, the under secretary of state for the colonies, and the Earl of Hopetoun, the paymaster general. It has been said that the former can have the governor generalship of Canada if he wants it.

Lord Aberdeen gives out the correspondence between himself and the prime minister that private interests and family claims make it desirable that he, Lord Aberdeen, should return home before the end of the present year, and the colonial secretary has granted his application to be relieved of his present duties in October or November of this year. He adds he shall never forget Canada or Canadians.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply, dated May 7, expresses deep regret, and declares that his Excellency's term of office will leave deep and permanent affection in the hearts of the people.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Canadian Pacific Telegraph System Will Extend to the Dauphin.

Superintendent Jenkins, of the C.P.R. telegraphs, stated in reply to a reporter that the work of stretching the company's new copper wire is well advanced. It is expected that the section between Fort William and Winnipeg will be completed the first of next week.

The superintendent also mentioned that a contract had been closed with the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal company similar to the arrangement with the Manitoba and Northwestern. The Canadian Pacific will stretch a wire for Portage la Prairie to connect with the L.M. railway and C.P. line. This will afford direct service, and reduce the tolls for messages one-half. The rates to or from Dauphin line points will be the same as with all other points in Manitoba.

Short in His Account.

J. P. Dunn, for some years C.P.R. station agent in Chatham, was arrested for an alleged shortage in his accounts. The C.P.R. auditor, Mr. Barrett, had been in the city for some days examining the books and his examination resulted in the arrest. Dunn has resided in Hamilton for some years and was highly respected. He is chairman of the separate school board and a member of the Chatham Collegiate Institute board. Dunn was arraigned in the police court and his case was postponed for a week, bail being accepted for \$2,000.



Qu'Appelle: Progress

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Rates for Commercial, Contract and Permanent advertisements will be furnished on application. A. MACKIE, Publisher.

THURSDAY, MAY 26 1898.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Canadian Gazette, in which is an extract taken from the Progress of an interview with Mr. J. H. Fraser, one of our most successful farmers. The article mentioned has been widely circulated through the press of the Old Country, and no doubt will do much to place this district in a favorable light before a desirable class of Old Country people.

The most remarkable personality that has appeared in the public life of the United Kingdom during the last half century, and one of the most striking figures in the long list of English statesmen, passed into history last week, when William Ewart Gladstone breathed his last at Hawarden. It is somewhat startling to recall that a man who made his entry in public life at the era of the Reform Bill, survived to be the Prime Minister of the nation nearly sixty-two years afterward. Mr. Gladstone's public life has presented many surprises. Hailed in his youth as the hope of the unending Tories, he lived to be in his old age the leader of radicals among Liberals. Engaged almost without cessation in the exacting toil of political life, he remained throughout his life an earnest student of literature, which he enriched by several productions of his own. An unsurpassed master of financial detail, he became easily the greatest orator among the statesmen of his time. Throughout his whole course in public life he struck with unflinching precision a note of moral enthusiasm, to which the nation of which he was at his death the most shining ornament and exemplar seldom failed to respond. His death closed the greatest career in the history of England since the days of Pitt. He so easily overshadowed all the other statesmen of his party, even after his formal retirement from public life, that no successor to his influence can be discerned as yet.

Assaulted

Toronto, May 20th.—A serious assault was committed on R. B. Osler, the celebrated counsel. He was sitting in his office in the Freehold Loan buildings, when a woman rushed in, seized a chair and struck at him with it, narrowly missing his head. She dashed out of the office and down stairs, followed by several clerks. A male accomplice at the door, shoved the clerk back while the woman jumped into a vehicle and he after her. The vehicle dashed up Victoria street

with a crowd after it and a policeman stopped it after a couple of blocks, when he tried to get the woman's name. She said Osler had robbed her of \$10,000 and she had blacked both his eyes. The woman proved to be Mrs. Sarah Stevens of Alexander street, a disappointed litigant who had been threatening Mr. Osler for some time and will be charged with assault, though fortunately Mr. Osler escaped injury.

A Priest Arrested

Father Hendricks, the young pastor of the Sacred Heart Catholic church at East Grand Forks, Minn., was arrested in church under sensational circumstances. Members of the church wrote Bishop McGolrick of Duluth, preferring charge against Father Hendricks and asking his removal. The Bishop sent Father Hendricks a registered letter recalling him from his charge. This letter the priest refused to take from the postoffice and Bishop McGolrick placed Father Lawrence of Red Lake Falls in charge of Father Hendricks' church. When Father Lawrence appeared to officiate Father Hendricks ignored him and refused to look at his commission. Father Hendricks, as a result, was arrested on the spot. He was soon released and agreed to go to Duluth, where his conduct will be reviewed by the Bishop.

THE Qu'Appelle Progress accuses the Vidette of trespassing upon its field and threatens retaliation. The Vidette has certainly got a good field of its own and should not leave itself open to be accused of the tactics of the travelling fakir. —Regina Standard.

Dr. C. T. D. Column.

The premier of Canada was asked the other day where he would make up the loss in revenue entailed by the lowering of the import duties. "Oh," he replied, "the revenue will be more than made up by the extension of trade." So it has proved. The last returns of Canada's trade shows that notwithstanding a diminished duty, the revenue was \$1,400,000 higher than the previous year.

That grand old veteran who has just passed away, Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, knew that this principle applies to the liquor question. "Find me," said he, "a sober people, and I will find the revenue." Our Canadian finance ministers have declared the same, two of them, Sir Leonard Tilley and G. E. Foster, having stated again and again that direct taxation would not be necessary under prohibition.

Vote in the coming plebiscite for greater expansion of trade and you will say "yes" on the ballot paper. Are you again combines, then strike a blow at this mighty liquor combine at the plebiscite. Do you believe in giving special privileges to a class of men who buy ten cents worth of your grain and make a profit of 400 per cent? then vote with a big cross in the "yes" column of the plebiscite.

Newsy Notes.

Tom Nutty, who murdered his three sisters and brother near Rawdon, Que., on November 4th last, was hanged at Joliette on Friday last.

G. Riddle, the bicycle rider of Winnipeg is confined to his bed owing to an injury to his knee sustained by a fall in the half mile bicycle race at Portage on Tuesday last.

Elorde Clemens, a carpenter employed on the propeller Lake Michigan, was found dead last Friday with part of his body in the water and a long gaping wound in the back of his head, which evidently caused death. Foul play is suspected.

Willie Brown and Willie Stratton, aged 15 and 11 respectively, were arrested at Vestal, N. Y., on Monday attempting to wreck the "Flyer" one of the fastest trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. They placed fish plates, rocks and other obstacles on the track near Vestal, but the train miraculously remained on the rails. The boys confessed to the deed and say that they only wanted a little fun.

Provide Cow Feed.

In spite of the very alluring inducements to take short cuts to

wealth by the all wheat route, the intelligent farmer will not allow himself to forget the lessons of the past, and will not abandon the safer, though, perhaps, not so speedy route by way of mixed farming. The cow, whether for beef or dairy purposes, has permanently taken her place in the agricultural of Manitoba and Assiniboia. The increasing value of young stock for feeding purposes makes them a valuable asset on any farm, and the fact that four firms handling cream separators in this country cannot supply the demand for separators this year is pretty good proof that dairying is not yet being abandoned.

This is the time of year to prepare for next winter's feed supply. The rapid filling up of vacant farm lands will make both pasture and wild hay more and more scarce, and other means must be taken to supply the deficiency. That this is evidenced by the fact that seed merchants never before did as large a business in grass and clover seed. Timothy, brome, native rye grass, and white and red clover are being sown in larger quantities than ever before. For the coming winter, however, some other feed must be provided; perhaps nothing is better or more economical than green oats, and for this purpose they may be sown yet, after killing two or three crops of sprouted weed seeds. Dairymen can be sown even later than oats, and cut green makes fairly good cattle feed. Wherever corn will grow it will produce a greater bulk of food than anything else, but should be seeded before this. We know there are many varieties of corn offered for seed, and some seedsmen tell purchasers that the big horse to an corn is as good as any for fodder. This is a great mistake; it is easier to supply the stock with water from the well than in unmatured corn stalks; the water maturity the corn is the more nutritious it contains, and only the very early maturing sorts should be sown in this country. There is much room for experiment in this matter, and we hope the experimental farms will give particular attention to this question this year. Roots are another item of cow feed that cannot well be gone without. We have published some interesting references to articles on root culture in a recent issue which will no doubt be helpful to many. —Advocate.

WIT AND HUMOR.

CORRECT.

Teacher—In this battle, history says, so many men were picked to take the impregnable fort. Now, Johnny, why did the commander pick them?

Johnny—It must have been because they were so green as to try to take the impregnable fort that he had to pick them—Up to Date.

SPRING ILLUSIONS.

"When a woman buys a lawnmower, she thinks she can run herself."

"Yes."

"And after she has had it a week she finds she can't even make her husband run it."

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

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ASTRAY.

Strayed from Sec. 4-18-15, one two year old sorrel gelding, 5 years old, white blaze on forehead, 15 hands; one pony mare, grey, aged, about 13 1/2 hands, tail and mane short last year. Any information left at the Progress which will lead to the recovery of these animals will be rewarded. 34

STRAYED.

Strayed from Qu'Appelle Station, one sorrel gelding, 5 years old, white blaze on forehead, 15 hands; one pony mare, grey, aged, about 13 1/2 hands, tail and mane short last year. Any information left at the Progress which will lead to the recovery of these animals will be rewarded. 34

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GOOD SOIL and WELL WATERED

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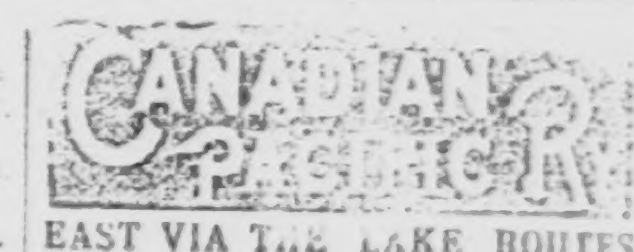
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Cabin \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100, \$105, \$110, \$115, \$120, \$125, \$130, \$135, \$140, \$145, \$150, \$155, \$160, \$165, \$170, \$175, \$180, \$185, \$190, \$195, \$200, \$205, \$210, \$215, \$220, \$225, \$230, \$235, \$240, \$245, \$250, \$255, \$260, \$265, \$270, \$275, \$280, \$285, \$290, \$295, \$300, \$305, \$310, \$315, \$320, \$325, \$330, \$335, \$340, \$345, \$350, \$355, \$360, \$365, \$370, \$375, \$380, \$385, \$390, \$395, \$400, \$405, \$410, \$415, \$420, \$425, \$430, \$435, \$440, \$445, \$450, \$455, \$460, \$465, \$470, \$475, \$480, \$485, \$490, \$495, \$500, \$505, \$510, \$515, \$520, \$525, \$530, \$535, \$540, \$545, \$550, \$555, \$560, \$565, \$570, \$575, \$580, \$585, \$590, \$595, \$600, \$605, \$610, \$615, \$620, \$625, \$630, \$635, \$640, \$645, \$650, \$655, \$660, \$665, \$670, \$675, \$680, \$685, \$690, \$695, \$700, \$705, \$710, \$715, \$720, \$725, \$730, \$735, \$740, \$745, \$750, \$755, \$760, \$765, \$770, \$775, \$780, \$785, \$790, \$795, \$800, \$805, \$810, \$815, \$820, \$825, \$830, \$835, \$840, \$845, \$850, \$855, \$860, \$865, \$870, \$875, \$880, \$885, \$890, \$895, \$900, \$905, \$910, \$915, \$920, \$925, \$930, \$935, \$940, \$945, \$950, \$955, \$960, \$965, \$970, \$975, \$980, \$985, \$990, \$995, \$1000.	

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